WHYLEHIGH NEEDSMONEY.

PACKER ESTATE IS EMBARRASSED.

The Estate Mas Shrunk About \$5,000,000 in Value Since Asa Packer Bied, but It Appears to Be Ample to Meet the University and Hospital Legacies-May Mave a Surplus

Not within the memory of the oldest inhabi tant has anything occurred to so thoroughly arouse the people of the Lebigh Valley as the reports, published during the past week, that the estate of Asa Packer had become practically bankrupt, and that, in consequence, Lehigh University must close its doors, unless its expenses for the next year are met by an appropriation of \$200,000 from the treasury of the State of Penn-

sylvania.
Upon the fate of that bill depends, to a certain extent, the fate of the university which Asa Parker founded. The bill is now in the Governor's hands. It is not surprising, therefore, that Gov. Hastings should have remarked the other day that no other bill had ever come before him in which all Pennsylvania seemed to take such a keen interest.

The future of Lehigh University is of much interest and importance. It may be stated at the outset that the reports that have been circulated with reference to the Packer estate and Le high University have been greatly exaggerated. The Packer estate is not bankrupt. Therefore, Lehigh University is not bankrupt. Upon the financial condition of the one depends the finan-cial condition of the other. The Packer estate is embarrassed and will be until a business revival follows in the wake of returning prosperity. The university, in consequence, is in need of funds to tide it over.

Asa Packer went to Pennsylvania from Connecticut in 1822. He became a tanner's appren-tice, and later he learned the trade of a carpen Ser. When the Lehigh Valley Canal was opened about 1823 he was living in Mauch Chunk. Just after the canal was opened Mr. Packer said to a friend:

"There are fortunes in this valley for those who can see them. I think I can see one, and I'm going after it."

From that time on he never swerved from the main purpose of his life. He first bought a canalboat and engaged in the coal carrying trade. Then he acquired coal lands, bought more boats and carried his own coal. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature. That



LIBRARY LEHIGH UNIVERSITY.

ave him the opportunity that he wanted, and the question of building the Lehigh Valley Railroad was first agitated. Mr. Packer was a man who wanted to be known by his works, and nine years after he went to Harrisburg as the memer from Mauch Chunk, in 1855, the main line of the Lehigh Valley road was opened from

of the Lehigh Valley road was opened from Mauch Chunk to Easton, with branches to Hazleton and Mahanoy.

How the road was developed and extended is well known. Where Mr. Packer got the capital to build the road is not so well known, and the source of the money is also the source of the interest felt all through the valley to-day as to the exact condition of his estate and the university. When Mr. Packer was formulating his science of a railroad that should open up the anthracite coal felds he was talking over his plans with some of his neighbors. In the course of the conversation he said:

"I don't want to carry through this great scheme for my own benefit only. I want to do something for every man, woman, and child in all this region. If they will help me they will be the richer for it."

the richer for it."

The people of the Lehigh Valley believed what Mr. Packer told them, and everybody who had a dollar to spare put it into Packer's hands and took certificates. Some of those who thus secured holdings of stock now reckon their fortunes by the millions. Others gained moderate incomes that were sure so long as Asa Packer lived, but would less their all should the Lehigh Valley road become bankrupt. From this it can be imagined with what grim earnestness these people read during the past week stories of the insolvency of Asa Packer's estate. They knew if that estate had been wrecked they were rulned.

if that estate had been wrecked they were ruined.

After Packer had built his railroad and opened the Lehigh Valley, he wanted to do something more for the people who had placed their configure in him. The opening of the anthracite country had brought families to the valley by the score where before there had been but few. Children were growing up, many of whom would need a higher education than they could get in the region. It occurred to Asa Packer to found a university where any one who cared to might receive a technical education free of charge. Up among the hills of South Bethlehem Packer owned a tract of land of sixty-five acres, originally forest, from which came the ties upon which the rails of the Lehigh Valley were laid.

In 1865, Mr. Packer gave this land for a site and added to it \$500,000 for the original endowment of Lehigh University. The university was incorporated in 1866 and from then until the running expenses of the institution \$250,000, and gave \$600,000 of the \$1.250,000 which the buildings have cost. The original trustees were William B. Stotens, Asa Packer, Robert H. Sayre, William H. Sayre, John Fritz, J. W. Maynard, Robert A. Packer, Harry E. Packer, and Joseph Harrison.

The management of the university was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the management of the ruiversity was almost identical with the



ABA PACKER.

tors in the latter. This was the way Mr. Packer wished it. So long as he lived the arrangement worked satisfactorily. Mr. Packer died at his town house in Phila-delphia, May 17, 1879. Of his immediate family three children survived him. Hobert A. and worked satisfactorily.

Mr. Packer died at his town house in Philadelphia, May 17, 1879. Of his immediate family three children survived him, Robert A. and Harry E. Packer, and Mary Hannah, the wife of Charles H. Cummings. The only other child, Lucy Packer, who married Dr. Linderman, died before her father. Everybody knew that Mr. Packer left a large estate. Some estimated it as high as \$15,000,000. By his will Mr. Packer left to Lehigh University \$1,500,000 plus \$500,000 for the endowment of the Lucy Packer Linderman Library, but deducting from this endowment the cost of the building, which was about \$110,000. To St. Luke's Hospital in South Bethlehem he gave \$300,000 and to other charities \$98,500. All the gifts to institutions, save those among which \$98,500 was divided, were to be paid in Lehigh Valley stock at par, which is \$50 a share. This last provision was found in the collect of the will. Under the will each of the children was permitted to devise one-half of one-third of the principal of the estate, or que half of the estate in all. The remaining half was to be disposed of in the following manner: One-third to the children of Mrs. Lucy P. Linderman, one-third to certain nephews and nieces mentioned in the will, and one-third to Lebigh University and St. Luke's Hospital in the proportion of their respective legacies. This proportion is the large of the caster of the university 20-28 and the the proportion of their respective legacies. This proportion is: The university, 20-23 and the hospital, 3-23.

by the continue to the children of the testator hospital, 3-23.

In case any of the children of the testator should die childless, his or her share was to rever to the university. The trust created by the will was to continue until twenty-one years after the death of the last immediate descendant of the testator without child. The trustees are directed to retain the principal, with its accumulations, paying to the trustees of the university "\$50,000 out of the income the first year, and increasing the payments at the rate of \$5,000 a year until the whole income shall be equalled." The will empowers the trustees to increase or diminish the payments as they deem best, to borrow money, to dispose of any or all the stocks wheel by the testator should thay think it ad-

while I have given the trustees this power and discretion. I wish them to exercise it with the utimost elevance of the trustees the power and discretion. I have spent a large part of my life in projecting and building up the Lehigh Valley Railroad. It has be n remuserative to me, the stock-bolders have given me their confidence, and I have a deep interest in its future welfare and prosperity and in the welfare of those who have invested in it and have been associated with me in the unterprise. I wish my estate to be identified with it, and the trustees to have an influence in its management for a long a period as it can be done consistently with the best interests of the company and of my estate, and in the judgment of the trustees it may be judicious or proper. These romarks apply to all other railroad stocks owned by me, which are connected with the Lehigh Valley Railroad."

By another clauses he provided that, of the

By another clause he provided that, of the trustees of the estate, one of them should always be the President of the Lehigh Valley road. In case a man is chosen President of the



ELISHA P. WILBUR.

railroad who is not a trustee under the will, the last trustee elected shall resign to make room for the President of the road. Power to fill yacancies in the Board of Trustees was given to

for the President of the road. Power to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees was given to the surviving trustees.

The original trustees named in the will were: Robert A. Packer and Harry E. Packer, sons of the testator; Elisha P. Wilbur, his nephew; Robert H. Sayre, and Charles Hartshorn of Philadelphia, who was elected to the Presidency of the Lehigh Valley to succeed Mr. Packer, Jan. 20, 1880.

The Board of Trustees continued as originally constituted until the death of Robert A. Packer, on Feb. 20, 1883. He was succeeded by Robert A. Lamberton, President of Lehigh University. The board underwent another change after the death of Harry E. Packer, on Feb. 1, 1884. His place was taken by John I. Blakslee of Mauch Chunk, a brother-in-law of Mr. Packer. President Lamberton died in S. Jember, 1893, and John B. Garrett of Philadel his was chosen in his place at the request of Mrs. Charles H. Cummings, the only child of Asa Packer now living.

After the will had been probated the estate was appraised at \$6,500,000. Of Lehigh Valley stock the estate held 167,655 shares. The stock was then paying 4 per cent, and was quoted at \$37,500 a share. It was appraised this price, The stock was the brincipal asset of the estate, although it had other holdings of stocks, among them a block of the stock of the Behlichem Iron Works. It was found that the principal liability of the estate was one for borrowed money to the amount of \$1,500,000.

The management of the Lehigh Valley road and of the Packer estate continued to be identical, and so far as the outside world knew the affairs of the railroad, the estate, and the university proceeded smoothly and satisfactorily until 1893. Then the road passed its dividend for the first time in its history.

until 1893. Then the road passed its dividend for the first time in its history.

To Lehigh University this meant the cutting off of its income. Since then the institution has been carried on by means of loans. One of the alumni trustees says that the expenses of the university are about \$100.000 a year and that during the past three years the trustees have borrowed \$350,000, mortgaging the university property to secure the loan and guaranteeing the mortgage themselves. A small revenue was also obtained from charging students a tuition fee of \$100 a year. This charge was begun in 1892, but it was not to apply to any students who were already in the institution on Jan. 1. 1892. The admitted income last year was \$20,000, presumably from this source.

Last winter, when there was no immediate

Last winter, when there was no immediate prospect of an improvement in the condition of



THOMAS M. DROWN, PRESIDENT OF LEHICE

the Lehigh Valley road, the trustees decided to apply for State aid. They asked for \$200,000 for the support of the university for two years. It was stated by the advocates of the bill that at the end of two years the university would be able to take care of itself. About a week ago it was decided for economy's sake to close the Linderman Library for the summer. This would save about \$1,000.

save about \$1,000.

The negotiations by which the Lehigh Valley road passed into the control of J. Pierpont Morgan are well known. Through those negotiations it is possible to learn something about the condition of the Packer estate and just how badly Lehigh University is crippled. Since the death of Mr. Packer, the debt of \$1,500,000 which he left was increased to \$3,187,500 by 1895. This, the trustees say, was made necessary to purchase new issues of Lehigh Valley stock. This debt has since been reduced to \$2,700,000.

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By the arrangement with Mr. Morgan, the trustees of the estate turned over to him all of the stock held by the estate, or 150,000 shares. On 75,000 of those shares it gave Mr. Morgan an option at \$35 a share for 37,500 shares and at \$30 for the other 37,500 shares and at \$30 for the other 37,500 shares are termining 75,000 shares were turned over as collateral for a loan of \$2,700,000, with the understanding that if at any time the estate wished to dispose of them Mr. Morgan should have the first chance to buy them.

The loan of \$2,700,000 will wipe out the indebtedness of the estate, and therefore the Packer estate to-day is worth whatever the other 75,000 shares of Lehigh Valley stock would bring in the open market; or if Mr. Morgan takes them at his options it is worth \$2,437,500, plus any equity it may have in the 75,000 shares put up as collateral at par for the stocks, the estate would be worth about \$3,500,000. This would be nearly double the sum which the estate is liable for to the university and St. Luke's Hoepital, but according to these figures the estate has depreciated about \$3,000,000 since the death of Mr. Packer, sixteen years ago.

These figures show that the statement made

ciated about \$3,000,000 since the death of Mr. Packer, sixteen years ago.

These figures show that the statement made by the alumni and friends of the university, that the institution is perfectly solvent, is true.

This news will be welcome to those of the alumni who are not familiar with the situation. It means that the work of the institution may be carried on as it always has been, and justifies the hope for a large freshman class in the autumn.

THE EASTERN REFORMATORY.

Gov. Black Sanctions an Expenditure of \$80, 000 to Roof the Uncompleted Building.

KINGSTON, July 24 .- When Gov. Black vetoes the \$250,000 appropriation made by the Legis-lature for the Eastern New York Reformatory there was much adverse comment, as the work was in such a condition that it was feared if the building was not roofed over damage amounting to many thousand dollars would be done by the elements to the walls. Recently several of the Reformatory Commissioners visited Gov. Black and called his attention to the condition of the buildings. The Governor sent Arthur G. C. Fletcher, an architect, to make an examination of the building and report what expenditure would be necessary port what expenditure would be necessary under the circumstances, without waiting for an actual appropriation, which could not be available until next spring. Architect Fletcher and John R. Thomas, the architect of the building, notified Gov. Black that if the building was left without a roof it would suffer scrious damage, and now the Commissioners have been informed by Charles Z. Lincoln, the secretary of the Governor, that a roof should be constructed during the present season, if satisfactory arrangements can be made, but that not more than \$30,000 should be expended for that purpose.

purpose.

The Governor's sanction will necessitate the completing of the contracts of John Ackerman, the mason, and Milliken Broz. for fron work, amounting to many thousand dollars, before the roof can be put on, and both have expressed a willingness to go on with their work without waiting for a formal appropriation.

visable, and, in short, to manage the estate pre-cisely, as if it were their own. Then follows NAVAL BATTALION IS OFF

BEGINS A WEEK'S CRUISE ON THE TEXAS AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Will be Instructed in Regulations, Working the Guns, Torpedo Practice on the Ericson, Target Firing, Using Ships' Boats, Signal-ling, and Battle and Shipwreck Drill.

The First Battalion of the Naval Militia started yesterday for a week's cruise and in-struction aboard the United States men of war Massachusetts and Texas. Long before the hour of the general assembly the old warship New Hampshire, at the foot of East Twenty-eighth street, was alive with amateur tars, bustling about in suits of duck. Kits were packed, rolled hammocks brought forth, and all the equipment for a week's voyage got ready, from the quadrant and compass of the navigating to the flage of the signal corps, The mess detail, with mess cooks, provisions, and utensils, was the first body ready to leave, and at 11 o'clock they loaded themselves and their dunnage aboard a Government tug and were

started off for the two big ships.

By noon the spar deck of the old New Hampshire was alive with men sorting out hammocks from the waist bunkers and gearing them selves up with knapsacks and pouches. Each man were a round blue watch cap. Those who had already caught the manner of the old salts tipped the cap to starboard, and trimmed ship with a quid of tobacco stowed to port. Every man wore a blue sailor neckerchief tied in

true square knot.
At 12:30 o'clock, which in naval parlance is one bell, the officer of the deck ordered the boatswain on duty to "make it," and the striking of the big bell was followed at once by the bugle call for the assembly. While the divis ions were forming a considerable number of visitors gathered on the ship and pier and waited to bid the lads good-by. At 1 o'clock all was ready, and the whole outfit marched forth to the big Government tug Nina, which lay beside the pler and went aboard. Nearly 250 men all told had reported for duty. They 250 men all told had reported for duty. They filled the tug fore and aft, and their white uniforms contrasted strongly with the dead black of the tug's hull. They were under way at 1:15 o'clock, and were taken directly to Tompkinsville, S. I., where the Massachusetts and Texas were waiting for them with steam up ready for a start.

Aboard the ships the men take the place of an equal number of the regular crew, who were sent ashore to await the end of the naval battallon's cruise.

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Commander Duncan and his staff went aboard the Massachusetts, and with them went the Second and Third divisions of the battalion and the hospital corps of eight men. On the Texas went Liout. Commander Kent and staff with the First and Fourth divisions and the drum corps. As soon as the men were all aboard the two warships started for Fisher's Island, just off the mouth of New London harbor. They expect to arrive there in the morning watch to-day. The work Sunday will consist of instructions regarding the naval regulations. After that there will be a church service and the men will be allowed to go ashore for the afternoon. On Monday the programme calls for lessons and demonstrations regarding the mechanism and working of the big and little guns of the ships. A special detail of men will be taken aboard the torpedo boat Ericsson will be attached to the expedition throughout the cruise, and each man of the naval battalion will have a chance to learn how her devices are worked.

On Tuesday the ships are expected to go to see for target practice and on Wednesday there is to be practice in the ships' boats under both sail and oar. On Thursday all the drill of a day of battle and disaster will be gone through with. The naval battalion men will 'clear the ship for action,' "arm and away" with the boats and finish with the general drill of abandoning the ship. All this time the signal men will be busy in the tops sending messages and orders back and forth from ship to ship. The ships will be on their way back during the ships are expected to anchor in Gravesend Bay. Here the men will be inspected, probably by Assistant; Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt and the Adjutant-General, and in the afternoon they will land at Fort Hamilton and be reviewed by the rame officers. After breakfast on Saturday the command will be returned to the New Hampshire and will disperse.

JERSEY RESERVES ON CRUISE. They Set Sail on the Sleep-of-War Pertamout

The Battalion of the East, Naval Reserve of New Jersey, left Hoboken at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on their training ship, the old sloop-of-war Portsmouth, for a two weeks' cruise. The Portsmouth was towed down the Hudson and up through Hell Gate into Long Island Sound by a tugboat.

At Hempstead Harbor the tugboat was cast

off and the ship proceeded under her own sail to Fisher's Island, where she dropped anchor. The work of rigging up the old ship for the cruise was done by the members of the battalion. and when the start was made everything was shipshape. The Portsmouth has been moored all winter at the Fifteenth street dock, Hoboken.

all winter at the Fifteenth street dock, Hoboken, She is the only searoing ship permanently assigned to the Navai Reserve.

The battalion is composed of members from Jersey City, Hoboken, and Orange. During the cruise they will be in charge of Commander Washington Irving. The navigator is Lieut, McDonald Craven. At Fisher's Island the reserves will be transferred to the United States cruiser Maine and in commany with the payal ilser Maine, and in company with the naval litia from this State will spend several days

IN THE COILS OF A BLACKSNAKE. A Very Large Story All the Way from Ma-

PORT JERVIS, July 24.-Bridget Meahan, a recent arrival from Ireland, in the employ of James Hendershot, a farmer living near Mashipecong Pond, near this place, was the heroine of a remarkable encounter with a huge blacksnake on Thursday. Coming from a snakeless isle, she had never seen any of the numerous class of reptiles which infest the regions of the Shawangunk Mountains. She had started out to drive the cows of her employer home, and her path lay through a bit of woods. She saw what she thought to be a peculiar root formation, which had started from the ground, grown upward, wrapped itself about a sappling, and had knotted about the first limb. She thought it would be a nice thing to get the odd-shaped root and send it home to her brother Dennis. She advanced a few feet in order to more closely examine the root, and as she raised her hand to touch it the root suddenly became alive. She was astonished to find a wicked black head, with a forked tongue protruding from a still more wicked mouth, dart from the coil directly at her face.

wicked mouth, dart from the coil directly at her face.

With a scream she jumped back and exclaimed: "Howly St. Patrick! It's the divil or a snake." Her courage reasserting itself, she grasped a stick and struck at the snake. The screenter tresented the blow, and, darting out its body, coiled about her walst. Bridget reached down to tear the reptile from her, but in vain, and the coils grew tighter. She stooped down and picked up a jagged piece of stone and not-withstanding the snake had bitten her seven times, she succeeded in cutting it in two. The body relaxed its grasp and the girl took portions of the serpent home with her, where she related her experience and was congratulated by all the folks.

The bite of a blacksnake is not poisonous, and ones. The bite of a blacksnake is not poisonous, and eyond a slight swelling she experiences no inconvenience from the wounds.

ASKED IF A COP WAS INVISIBLE. Also if He Felt the Wind-Sent to Bellevne

Respital for Examination A man with a hunted look touched Policeman Weeks on the arm at West Broadway and Third street about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

'Do you feel the wind I' asked the man "What wind I" asked Weeks, who is a Yankee, "Why," said the man, "this wind. You're a ember of the invisible police, ain't you ?" "The what I" asked Weeks.

"Why, the invisible police force, of course," "Why, the invisible police force, of course," said the man. "One of 'em's been following me for weeks. He's got whiskers. I've seen him dozens of times. He carries a bag, though, and every time I look at him he takes his head off and puts it in the bag. There he is, now!"

The man started across Third street. Weeks took him to the Mercer street station. There he said he was leade C. Adams, a lawyer, and that he lived at the Alpine. He rang an imaginary messenger call in the station, and when an imaginary poets of the seen that imaginary note with money to a friend. He was sent to Bellevue Hespital for examination as to his mental conditions.

vue Hospital for examination as to his mental condition.

One of the tenants in the Alpine has for some time spent a part of each day ringring the bells of the houses in Thirty-fourth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue. When the hells are answered he tells the person at the door that a woman on one of the upper floors beckoned to him. On Thursday night he tried to kick in the door of a Broadway to tacco shop. It is thought that Adams may be the man. He name is not in the directory.

NOTES OF LEGAL EVENTS.

The Virginia State Bar Association in summer of 1894 appointed a committee of dis-tinguished lawyers to inquire what reforms vere needed in the judicial system of that Commonwealth. The committee delayed action for several years, in the expectation that s constitutional convention would be held which could deal more satisfactorily with all questions concerning the judiciary. The proposition to have such a convention, however, has been voted down by the people, and the com-mittee has made a report prepared by Mr. J. C. Parker, recommending changes which he believes will secure speedier justice to littgants, greater efficiency in the courts, and a reduction of the expenditure in the judicial branch of the State Government. It is proposed to provide better pay for the Judges than they now receive, but to decrease the number of Judges. Virginia now pays the Judges and clerks of her courts of record and her prosecuting attorneys an aggregate of \$248,500 annum. The changes advocated by Mr. Parker in his report would reduce these figures to \$143,500, thus saving \$105,000 a year, and giving the people, as he contends, a better service with better paid officers.

Railway travellers will be interested in an important decision recently made in Jefferson county, in this State, by Mr. Justice Scripture of the Suprema Court. Mr. James W. Corcoran bought a mileage ticket from the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company for \$20, which entitled him to travel 1,000 miles on the lines of that railroad. The company required him to sign a contract which leclared that the book was good only for passage when presented to the conductor with a ticket received in exchange for coupons taken from the book. Mr. Corcoran arrived at a station where he wished to take a train, observed that the station agent was not in his office, but was out on the platform, and boarded the cars without having procured any passage ticket in exchange for his mileage coupons. The conductor refused to accept the coupons them selves, and put Mr. Corcoran off the train. In a suit to recover damages for the unlawful election the passenger was successful. An act of the Legislature passed in 1895 requires railroad companies operating lines more than 100 miles long to issue mileage books entitling the holder to travel 1,000 miles, for which the corporation may charge not more than two cents a mile. Under this statute Mr. Corcoran had the right to travel upon presenting his mileage book, without any other ticket, unless he had made a valid contract with the railroad which compelled him to pro cure such ticket. The court held that the agreement which he signed was not such a contract, because there was no consideration for it. That agreement declared that the book had been sold for a reduced fare, but such was not the fact. It was sold for the highest sum allowed by the act of 1895.

The last pamphlet number of the United States Reports contains the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of the tug J. P. Donaldson, which has excited a great deal of interest among admiralty lawyers. It involved a novel question in the law of general average, or the rule of the maritime law that all parties engaged in a common shipping enterprise shall share a loss which has been incurred for the tenefit of all. The tug was on her way from Buffalo, N. Y., to Bay City, Mich., towing two barges, when a violent storm arose, and all three vessels were driven toward a lee shore. As a last resort, in order to save his boat, the master of the tug cut the tow line, and was thus enabled to escape wreck, while both the barges were driven ashore and destroyed. In a suit against the tug, the owners of the barges in sisted that the owners of the tug were bound to share a part of the loss, inasmuch as all three vessels had undertaken a single maritime adventure in which two of them had been sacrileed in order to preserve the third. But the Supreme Court holds that the law of general average has no application to a contract of towage, but "is confined to those cases wherein a voluntary sacrifice is made of some portion of the ship or cargo for the benefit of the residue." This was the view of Mr. Justice Brown, now of the Supreme Court, who tried the case in the first instance when he was United States District Judge at Detroit.

Is it a reasonable regulation of a railroad company to keep its station open only from o'clock in the morning to 7 o'clock at night in a village in which there are but fifty inhabitants? This question has just been answered in the affirmative in the courts of Indiana at circuit and upon appeal. A passenger had bought a rereceivable for his homeward trip. He neglected to apply at the station for this purpose until after 7 P. M., when the office had been closed for the day, and he insisted that under these circumstances the conductor was bound to accept his ticket unstamped, as it was unreasonable not to keep the station open longer. The courts, however, were unanimously of the opinion that twelve hours a day afforded the passenger an ample opportunity to present his ticket, and that the railroad could not be required to keep its station at such a village open day and night.

A recent Massachusetts case (Clark vs. Clark, 47 Northeastern Reporter, 510) opens the door very wide for the admission of non-expertopinion evidence in reference to the mental capacity of a person whose competency to execute a will or deed is in question. The suit was brought to set aside a conveyance of land made by the plaintiff, and her counsel sought to show that ner mental condition at the time of the trial differed but slightly from her mental condition at the time the deed was signed. For this purpose the plaintiff's sister, who knew her inti-mately, and had lived with her for two years preceding the trial, was called as a witness and was asked: "Please state whether your sister, the plaintiff, has failed or has not failed in her mental capacity during the past five years." The question was excluded by the trial Judge, and the defendant succeeded; but the Supreme Court has unanimously ordered a new trial on the ground that the question was proper and should have been allowed. In New York the rule is that the ortalen of a non-expert witness as to the mental condition of another is not receivable in evidence, except in the case of a sub scribing witness to a will. (Holcomb vs. Holcomb, 95 New York Reports, 316.)

The business of a County Clerk has not here tofore been regarded as a perilous occupation, but the accident in the record room of the Kings County Clerk's office on Wednesday indicates that it is not without its dangers. The upper cabinets, in which thousands of bun-dles of law papers were stored, fell suddenly to the floor with a tremendous crash, throwing tons of records together in one confused mass. Men have been drowned in sand, and even in sugar, and if any of the County Clerk's assistants had been unfortunate enough to be in the record room when these cabinets fell he would probably have been overwhelmed by the avalanche. The restoration of the cases and the assortment of the papers so as to put them in their proper places will involve considerable trouble and expense, but we do not see how the cost can very well be as much as \$25,000, the sum which the Board of Estimate in Brooklyn has been asked to allow for the purpose. It seems to be assumed that the expenditure to put things to rights in the record room must neces sarily be a charge on the county and not a disbursement to be made by the County Clerk out of his fees. This is all well enough if the responsibility for the accident rests on some one over whom he has no control, as is probably the case. But the omission to fasten the cabinets to the wall of the record room must have been due to negligence on the part of somebody, and the Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn ought to make an earnest effort to find out who that somebody is, and compel him to pay the bill for repairing the injury occasioned by his care-

Body Was That of Peter Kunner. The body found in St. Mary's Park, at 145th street, Friday was identified by Charles J. Lieb-anum yesterday as that of Peter Knauer of 525 Corthardt places

SMUGGLER WHO WAS A TRAVEL-

LING JEWELRY STORE. Carl Minderberger, Who Arrived on the Steamer Paris, Captured with Thousands of Boliars' Worth of Biamonds Hidden About Him-It Was the Wreck of a Pertune. As Custom House Inspector Timothy J. Donohue was boarding the American liner Paris, on her arrival at her dock yesterday morning, he jostled a tall, stout, well-dressed man who was hurrying toward the gangway to the pier. Donohue stopped to apologize, and noticed what he regarded as a suspicious bulging of the big man's trousers pockets. Then he followed the man on to the pier and called him to one side. "I am a customs officer," said Donohue, "and would like to know what you have in your pocketa.

"Oh, it is nothings," replied the man, evidently

a German.
"I would like to be sure about that. Just turn that pocket inside out;" and when the German refused Donohue proceeded to search him. Concealed in the man's pockets, stockings, and shoes, and inside of his shirt and hat Donohue found lewelry to the value of between \$10,000 and \$15,000, consisting of twenty-six diamond broaches, seven diamond scarfpins, twenty-five diamond and opal rings, nineteen gold chains, thirteen rings, three opals, a number of diamondstudded bracelets, unset diamonds and rubles,

studded bracelets, unset diamonds and rubies, diamond earrings, studs, and other articles of jewelry, all of first quality.

The German made no protest while his stock of jewelry was being taken from him.

"It's all right, it's all right, it's all several times while the searching was in progress. He said he was Carl M. Hinderberger, and that he came from Dresden, Germany.

Donohue learned that Hinderberger had been much in the company of Anton and Teresa Math during the voyage, and, suspecting that they might have something to do with the attempted smuggling, he started in search of them. He caught them just as they were leaving the pier, and upon each there was found articles of jewelry which they said Hinderberger had given them for safe keeping, to be returned to him when they reached the Hotel Wahrenburger, 130 Greenwich street, where they had all decided to stop.

Hinderberger was taken to Commissioner

130 Greenwich street, where they had all de-cided to stop.

Hinderberger was taken to Commissioner Shields's office. He said that he had falled in business as a jeweller in Dresden and had come to this country with the jewels to save them from the wreck of his fortune.

"I must go back to Germany in three weeks,"

I must go back to Germany in three weeks,"
he said.

"It is possible, but not probable, that you may
do so," said Commissioner Shields." but pending
your return I will hold you under \$5,000 bail for
the Grand Jury."

Customs Inspector Lawrence Hanley also
selzed some contraband jewelry from George
W. Hail, a machinist, of Worcester, Mass., a
passenger on the Parls. This selzure consisted
of two diamond scarfplies, two diamond rings, a
diamond broech, and two gold chains.

Hall denied having had any intention of defrauding the Government, and upon his paying
the duty on the jewelry he was released from
custody.

PRINCE TAKEHITO HERE.

Japanese Rear Admiral on His Way Home Walderf Files Japan's Flag.

Prince Takehito Arisugawa, Rear Admiral of the Japanese navy, arrived with his staff and attendants in this city yesterday on the Umbria on the way back from the Queen's jubilee to Japan. The Umbria came to the dock late in the afternoon, and it was nearly 6 o'clock before the Prince and his staff reached the Waldorf. The Prince was much fatigued. This is the second time that he has been in this country, but it was, nevertheless, such an event that quite a number of prominent Japan-ese came to meet him. The secretary of the Japanese Legation came from Washington to see the Prince, and took quarters near him in the Waldorf. The hotel had hung out a Japan ese flag to greet the distinguished visitor.

The party included the Prince, T. Saitow, one of the staff; Capt. Finaki, aide-de-camp; the Marquis de Kido, master of ceremonies; Lieut.-

Marquis de Kido, master of ceremonies; Lieut.
Col. Murata, aide-de-camp; navai Lieut. Kati,
aide-de-camp, and four attendanta. The Prince
drove up with Staff Officer Saitow.

Prince Takehito is a man of striking appearance, despite his stature of about five icet. He
wore a brown Alpine hat and a sack coat suit,
and carried a cane and gloves. He has a pleasant and handsome face. The party is trying to
travel home as quietly as possible, and wishes
to avoid publicity. It will not stay in New York
long and may resume its journey to-day. The
party has arranged to take the boat from Vancouver the second of August, going by way of
Montreal as directly as possible and making no
stops anywhere.

Montreal as directly as possible and making no stops anywhere.

Somebody remarked that the Prince, being a supposedly proficient seaman, ought not to be fatigued by a short sea voyage a-ross the Atlantic, and Mr. Saitow said they had all been well, but that it was hard for them to travel so long. The Prince gained quite a name as a fighter in the late war with China, having been honored by praise for his work in the battle of the Yalu and at Port Arthur. He is 35 years old.

The party will probably be enterlained in some way to-day by Consul S. Uchida of this city.

turn ticket, which he was required to have stamped at such a station before it would be NEW YORK'S NATURAL GAS BELT. Sun rises... 4 50 | Sun sets... 7 23 | Moon rises. 12 48 | Stamped at such a station before it would be Well Struck in Baldwinsville Which Will

Produce 5,000,000 Cubic Feet Daily. BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., July 24.-Prof. Edward Orton, Ohio State Geologist, has begun an investigation of the natural gas supply of central New York. His object is to gather information about the gas belt for the benefit of science, and he is also to make a report to Prof. Hail, New York State Geologist. In relation to the Baldwinsville wells Prof. Orton says he is not yet able to account for the great rock pressure manifested, which is something unheard of in other gas diswhich is something unheard of in other gas districts. In most wells there is great rock pressure and small supply of gas, or small pressure and more gas, but in the Baldwinsville wells the two are combined. In some of the wells which he examined here the rock pressure is more than 1,200 bounds to the square inch. It is his opinion that natural fuel abounds in this region.

sure is more than 1,200 bounds to the square inch. It is his opinion that natural fuel abounds in this region.

Since Prof. Octon was here well. No. 7, called the Binning well, has been opened and found to contain an enormous volume of gas, amounting to over 5,000,000 cubic feet daily. It is beyond doubt the largest gas well ever struck in the United States. The pressure per square inch is between 2,800 and 3,000 pounds, and the owners are hastening to pipe it to prevent the loss of gas, which it is estimated would amount to over \$1,000 and ay. The well is sunk to the depth of 2,500 feet, and the pressure is so great that large places of rock are hurled out. The well is 200 feet in Trenton rock, and is owned by the Phenix Natural Gas Company, of which Robert H. Ross of Binghamuton is President.

The discoveries of gas have been large in Pulaski, Sandy Creek, Fulton, Badwinsylle, Bome, and some other towns, which derive heat, light, and power from the wells.

On His Wife's Promise to Be Good, He Lets Up on Her and the Chup She Rloped With.

Mrs. Lillian M. Root, who was arrested in West Hoboken two weeks ago, with Edgar Hill, on a charge of eloping, has been forgiven by her a charge of cloping, has been forgiven by her husband. The reconciliation was effected in the county jail in Jersey City yesterday. The husband, James Root, said he would withdraw the charge against his wife, but she insisted that the charge against Hill must be withdrawn also. Root yielded upon his wife's assurance that she would never see Hill again, and he and his wife sealed the bargain with a kiss. Root said that he forgave his wife for the sake of their young daughter.

Burglar Chased by Miss Honls in Her Night Dress.

MILES, Mich., July 24.-Miss Stella Boals is the heroine of New Buffalo. Last night a burg-lar entered the residence of her parents. Miss Boals heard him at work and, securing a large butcher knife, attacked him. Unawed by a large revolver the burglar pointed at her, she compelled him to drop it and, following him through a window in her night dress, she chased the man a block. Finally the third surrendered and Miss Boals was rewarded by seeing him safely locked up in jail.

BOSTON, July 24 .- Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Jennings received a cablegram from London to-day announcing the marriage in that city at noon to-day of their son, Dr. Waiter Louis Jennings of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, to Miss of the worsceter Fullytechale (a. Saiss) and the Emily Page, a young English woman. Dr. Jennings is the son of the well-known private banker, Mr. Stephen Jennings. He is 29 years old, and is a graduate of Harvard, class of '89, having taken the degree of Ph. D. In 1893 he accepted a place under Prof. Kennecut in the Worcester Folytechnic Institute, which he still continues to fill.

Edith L. Hooper, who walked into Bellevue

Hospital on July 15, and was assigned to the insane pavillion, where she caused a sensation by stating that she was Grace Stevenson, the missing daughter of a Boston millionaire, was discharged yesterday.

POCKETS FULL OF GEMS. THE ACREST PARILY PENNILESS. Ackley Had Just Got a Job and His Wife Was on Her Way Home when the Child Was Milled.

Charlotte Ackley, the three-months-old child who was killed by lightning on the St. John's Guild Floating Hospital in Friday's storm, lay stretched on the dining table in the Ackley apartments yesterday morning, surrounded by group of sympathetic neighbors. The Ackleys had no money in the house and had been unable to secure an undertaker to prepare the body for burial. At noon Dr. Medwin Leale called at the house. He is the physician in charge of the Floating Hospital. He'expected to meet Coroner's Physician Weston at the house, for Dr. Weston had been directed to hold ar autopsy on the body. When Dr. Leale learned that the Ackleys had no money to pay an undertaker, he notified the superintendent of St. John's Guild, and the superintendent said the Guild would pay the funeral expenses. Half an hour later an undertaker arrived at the house and prepared the child's body for burial. The Ackleys live in scantily furnished apart-

ments on the third floor of a tenement at the southwest corner of Forty-fifth street and Tenth avenue. The family consisted of the father, mother, and three children. The eldest of the children. Willie, who is 14, earns \$5 s week in the employ of a vender. Three months ago the father, Charles Ackley, lost his situation, and the family was supported by the earnings of the boy Willie. Finding that they could not get along on \$5 a week, the mother and the two youngest children were sent to St. John's Guild Seacide Home at New Dorp, John's Guild Scattle Home at New Dorp, Staten Island. The boy Willie was able to support his father and they kept house together.

On Friday the father got a job as a car driver on the Ninth avenue line. He was to go to work on Friday night, so he decided to send for the other half of his family. He telegraphed for his wife to come home, as he had secured a situation. Then he borrowed a dollar from a friend and nurchased some provisions, intendfor his wife to come home, as he had secured a situation. Then he borrowed a dollar from a friend and purchased some provisions, intend-ing to give his wife a surprise by getting up a good supper for her. He cooked the supper and was waiting with his car hook in his hand, intending to hurry away to work when she re-turned. She entered the house with her dead baby in her arms.

"How is Lottie!" was the first question the

"How is Lottlei" was the first question the father asked.

"She's dead," sobbed the mother. "She was killed by the lightning."

Two persons in the employ of St. John's Guild who accompanied Mrs. Ackley to her home consoled the father. Then the mother told her story.

"I was sitting on the upper dock of the hospital boat," she said, "when the storm came up. I had the baby in my arms. Suddealy the flash of lightning came, and I felt a shock passing from my right arm to my left. The baby's head rested upon my right arm, with her feet on my left arm. She was sleeping peacefully. She had been in perfect health, and when the black clouds came down over the boat I bent over and kissed the baby, thinking at the same time how good it was that the baby was not disturbed by the storm. When the lightning atruck and I felt the shock I thought I had been blinded. That was all I knew until I found Dr. Leale bending over me. I heard some one say the child had been killed, and then I heard a woman remark that a child had been born three feet away from where I was sitting, and that the mother of the new-born baby had been shocked into insensibility. I must say that the people in charge of St. John's Guild deserve great credit for the ald they rendered every one about the floating hospital when the lightning struck the boat."

RANK AT CEREMONIALS.

A Decision by the Attorney-General That Recalls the McCook-Logan Quarrel.

Washington, July 24 .- An echo of the bitter quarrel between Col. J. J. McCook and John A. Logan, Jr., over the right of each to the uniform he were at the coronation of the Czar, is found in an opinion just rendered by the Attorney-General. The opinion brings to light another controversy in which Col. McCook figured. He claimed precedence at the coronation over Capt. G. H. Wadleigh, a representative of the navy, to go ahead of the other. Minister Breckenridge. to whom the question was referred, sustained Col. McCook. The matter came before the State Department, but the officials there did not know how to settle the dispute, so they called on the

how to settle the dispute, so they called on the War and Navy departments for constructions of the statutes concerning the right of army and navy officers to wear the uniforms of their volunteer rank.

Later on the question was again brought up by James T. Farrell, a brevet Major of. Volunteers and Captain of the Fifth New York Heavy Artiliers. The War and Navy departments could not agree, so the question was presented to the Attorney-General for an opinion. The Attorney-General decides that no officer at present on the rolls of the regular army can wear the uniform on ceremonial occasions of his highest volunteer rank, but former officers of the volunteer service, who were honorably discharged and are not now in the army or navy. charged and are not now in the army or navy, may wear their volunteer uniforms at such

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Arrived-Satunday, July 24, Sa Umbria, Dutton, Liverpool July 17 and Queens St Umbria, Dutton, Liverpoor vary vision 18th.

St La Touraine, Santelli, Havre July 16.

St Charlots, Peters, Amsterdam.

St Habarn, Munarrit, Havana.

St Personte, Mills, Liverpool.

St City of Hirmingham, Burg, Savannah.

St Ningarn, Crocker, Manuanilla.

St Homoke, Hiller, Norfolk.

Bark Palias, Kuckens, Rio Janeiro.

Bark L. W. Norton, Parks, Surimam.

Uver later arrivals are First Pars.

[For later arrivals see First Page.] ABRIVED OUT.

8s Delphic, from New York, at London. Ss Campania, from New York, at Liverpool. Ss Georgic, from New York, at Liverpool. Ss Friedrich der Grosse, from New York, at Southmpton. Sa Miasiasippi, from New York, at Liverpool.

SAILED FROM POREIGN PORTS sailen from Southampton for New York.
Se Ems. from Gamaa for New York.
Se Lineania, from Liverrool for New York.
Se Lineania, from Liverrool for New York.
Se Columbia, from Cherbourg for New York.
Se Lin Champagne, from Havre for New York.
Se Kensington, from Antwerp for New York.
Se State of Nebraska, from Glasgow for New York.
Se Nomadic, from Liverpool for New York.
Se Cutte, from Liverpool for New York.
Se Andalusia, from Hamburg for New York.
Se Andalusia, from Colon for New York.
Se Allianea, from Colon for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS Ss El Sol, from New Orleans for New York.

OUTGOING STRAMSHIPS Sail Tuesday, July 27. Paris, Southampton. 7 00 A M Britannie, Liverpool. 9 00 A M Soordiand, Antwerp. 10 00 A M Sara's, Genoa. Pretoria, Si, Thomas. 1 00 P M Concho, Havana. 1 00 P M Alame, Galvesion. El Paso, New Orleans. Sail Thursday, July 29 Normannia, Hamburg. 7 00 A M Kornigin Luise, Fremen Miggara, Nassano. 1 00 P M Orinoco, Bermuda. 1 00 P M SECOMING STRAMSHIPA Jacksonville

Due Monday, July V6. London
Glasgow
Liverpool
London
Laverpool
London
La Junyra
Port Lonen
Galveston
New Gricans
New Orleans
Savannal
Due Tursduy, July 27. July 21 July 21 Galvestor Wednesday, July 28. .Liverpool... Havana Wordsworth line Thursday, July 29. Prinz Regent Luitpold Bremen Persia Hamburg.

Due Friday, July 30.

CRANE BEBUKES A COP.

Says Policemen Are Too Anxious to Arrest Women and Don't Tell the Truth—Women Let So. Policeman Bush of the East Thirty-fifth street station arraigned Mrs. Sadie Graves and Annie D'Brien in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday. He said the women had snoken to him at differ-

ent times Friday night on Third avenue. Mrs. Graves said she lived in Yonkers, that the was never arrested before, and that when

she was never arrested before, and that when
the policeman spoke to her she replied and
was arrested. The other woman also denied
that she had spoken to the policeman first.

"It seems very queer to me," said the Magietrate, "that you policemen come in here and
say the woman spoke first and most of the
women say the policemen spoke first. I believe
the policemen are too anxious to make arreste
and don't always tell the truth."

"But this woman nodded to me before I
spoke," broke in Bush.

"What of that!" answered the Magistrate,
"You were not obliced to nod back. You could
have walked on instead of seeking to make the
woman violate the law.

"It was only 10 o'clock," said Mrs. trave,
"and I did not know a woman was forbidden to
be on the streets of your city at that hour."

"A woman may be on the streets at any houg
of the night and not be molested by the police if
she behaves herself," answered the Magistrate
as he discharged both women.

OLD SOLDIERS DYING RAPIDLY.

A Large Increase Noted in the Brath Hate of

WASHINGTON, July 24 .- A rapid increase in the number of deaths among pensioners has be brought to the attention of the Treasury Dopartment. When a pensioner dies the Pension Office is notified and the pension ceases. Some times the Treasury certificate for the payment of a pension is received by the legal representative of a deceased soldier before time has been
given to inform the Pension Office of his death,
and in such cases the certificate is returned to
the Treasury Department with a request to
authorize its payment to the widow or other
legal representative of the deceased soldier. Instances of this sort have been few until recently,
but now between twenty and thirty certificated
of authorization are issued by the Treasury Department every day. These certificates represent only the death rate among pensioners
who have died within a few days of the regular
date of receiving their periodical payments,
Treasury officials say the proportion, if carried
out, will show a largely increased death rate
among pensioners generally. of a pension is received by the legal representa-

Business Rotices.

A Summer Luxury, artesian plunges at Lafayette Place Baths; less expensive and more refreshing than a trip to the sea. Always open. Gentlemen only.

Br. Stegert's Augusturn Bitters makes health, rosy cheeks and happiness.

Carl H. Schultz's distilled waters. The only pure, correct mineral waters.

MARRIMIA

COPPRES.—CHURCH.—At Glendale, Kirkwood Mo., on Thursday, July 22, 1897, by the Rev. Stephen H. Green, ractor, Georgie Myers Church, daughter of George Myers, Esq., of St. Louis and

Kirkwood, to Herbert Coppell of New York. GIRBS ARATON. -At Hartford, Conn., July 94. 1897, by the Rev. Dr. Bristol, Mary E. Seaton 9 John Wilson Gibbs, M. D.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On July 23, Mary, beloved wife of Mahien B, Adams,

Lodge, No. 445, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, July 26, at 8 P. M., at her late residence, 199 Ross at., Brooklyn, E. D. Interment at Hempstead, L. I. CLARK. -On Friday, July 23, John William Clark, a native of this city, aged 81 years, father of Frank

M. and N. D. H. Clark. Funeral service at chapel of First Presbyterian Church, lith st. and 5th av., on Tuesday morning

at 10:30 o'clock. Massachusetts papers please ARNASt. -In Brooklyn, July 28, 1897, Thomas Garnar, eldest son of the late Edward W. and Ann

nar, eldest son of the late Edward W. and Ann Garnar, aged 65 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 117 Sands st., on Monday, July 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family. HEGENAV.—At Cranford, N. J., on Thursday, July

22, John Hegeman, son of the late John and Mary A. Hegeman. Funeral services at his late residence, Sunday, July 25, at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages in waiting upon arrival of 1:30 train from foot of Liberty at Interment private. New England papers please copy.

AY.—On Thursday, July 22, at Dobts Ferry, N. Y.,

Lewis May, beloved husband of Emita W. May, in his 75th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Temple Emanu-El, 5th av. and 45d st., on Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M. Interment

at convenience of family. It is carnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El, held on Thursday, July 22, the Vice-President, Mr. James Seligman, aunounc with deep emotion the sad news of the death of

upon the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Whereas, By the inscrutable will of Divine Providence our late honored and beloved President has been removed from our midst; therefore, be tt Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Lewis May the Board of Trustees and congregation of Temple Emanu-El have suffered an irreparable loss. We valuely try to find words to express adequately the love and veneration in which he was held by each one of us, or to do justice to the services which he has rendered to this congregation as a member of the Board of Trustees for a period of thirty-five years and as its President for therty two consecutive years, continuing his activity to the last, The high position which Temple Emanu-El holds in American Judaism is pre-emimently due to his untiring and unceasing labor in its behalf. He exemplified by his life and his works the sacred teachings of our ancient faith, and as an earnest and withal gental and affable leader in Israel be exercised an influence on the regeneration and elevation of the social and religious life of our

house of worship, whose erection was mainly due to his wise initiative, and which will ever stand a monument to his memory. Resolved. That we extend to the widow and children of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement. We share their sorrow and feel their loss as of one near and dear to us all.

people as lasting as the granite of our sacred

Resolved, That this board attend the funeral in a Resolved, That the chair which was occupied by

the deceased at divine worship be draped Fa mourning for a period of thirty days. MYER STERN, Secretary. Truris Examples, 5th av. and 48d st. -The members and seatholders are respectfully invited to attend the obsequies of our beloved President, Mr. Lewis May, at the temple on Sunday, July 25, at

11 o'clock A. M. By order of the Vice-President. MYER STERN, Secretary.

HERREW TECRNICAL ISSTITUTE.—The Heard of Direct tors and the members of the Hebrew Technical Institute are respectfully invited to attend the

funeral services of the late Lewis May, at Temple Emenu-El, 43d st. and 5th av., on Sunday, July 25, at 11 A. M. JAMES H. HOFFMAN, President.
REYNOLDS. -On Saturday, July 24, 1897, at 2:15 P. M., at her residence, 74 Oliver st., Sarah Keynolds, widow of Michael Reynolds. Funeral on Tuesday. July 27, at 2 P. M. Relatives

and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment in Holy Cross Cometery, Flatbush, L. L. BEWARD. -On Saturday, July 24, at Geneva, N. T. Clarence Armstrong Seward, aged 68 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter. CHILL. --)n July 23, 1897, in Brooklyn, Harley 6, B. Usili, in his 50th year. Funeral services will be held at 224 Duffeld at., Brooklyn, on Monday, July 26, at 5 o'clock. Eng-

Crematories are the cemeteries of the THE KENSICO CEMETERY.—Private station, Har-lien, Railroad; 4a infinites ride from the Grand Central Depot. Office, 16 East 42d st.

lish and China papers please copy.

Special Notices.

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WATERS. Assessed by Board of Houlthy World's Saig